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CATALOGUE

OF

Cumberland * University,

LEBANON, TENNESSEE.

1886.

FOUNDED 1842.

NASHVILLE, TENN.: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House. 1886.

COMMENGEMENT WEEK, 1886.

- Sunday, May 30.—Baccalaureate Sermon by B. W. McDonnold, D.D., LL.D.
- Monday, May 31, 8 p.m.—Address to the Graduates by Hon. A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, Tenn.
- Tuesday, June 1, 10 a.m.—Responses to Sentiments by members of the Graduating Classes.
- Tuesday Evening.—Reception to the Graduating Classes at the residence of Chancellor N. Green.
- Wednesday, June 2, 10 a.m.—Responses to Sentiments by members of the Graduating Classes.
- Wednesday, 8 P.M.—Meeting of the Alumni Society.
- Thursday, June 3.—Commencement-day. Conferring of Degrees at 10 a.m. Addresses by Hon. E. E. Beard, Rev. J. W. Fitzgerald, Hon. R. P. McClain, and Prof. W. D. McLaughlin.

The next Term begins September 6, 1886.

GALENDAR OF SESSIONS.

1886-7.

First Term begins September 6, 1886; ends January 20, 1887. Second Term begins January 24, 1887; ends June 2, 1887.

WHAT IS GAUGHT IN EUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.

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History—Ancient and Modern	21
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Philosophy—Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, etc	21
Political Economy, and International and Constitutional Law	21
Modern Languages—French, German, Spanish, and Italian	22
Ancient Languages—Greek, Latin, Sanskrit	22
Science—Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, etc	23
Pure Mathematics.	24
Physics—Heat, Light, Electricity, Sound, etc	24
Astronomy—Theoretical and Practical	24
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Course for the Degree of Master of Arts—A.M.	26
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Prefatory Note.

R. J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, in his Educational History, says:

"The town of Lebanon, in the State of Tennessee, is situated about thirty miles east of Nashville. It is a handsome town, with a population of near three thousand, noted for culture and hospitality. Its citizens are now, and always have been, remarkable for their morality and for their devotion to the University in their midst. The very best families in the town open their houses to students. In this respect Lebanon is peculiar, for at no other university is this so generally done. On the contrary, the students are congregated in vast numbers in 'boarding houses,' thereby endangering not only their health, but their morals. The students in Cumberland University, therefore, have all the restraints and refining influences of cultivated Christian families around them; and at no other place within our knowledge are such influences so happily brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the youth of our land."

And in speaking of one of the departments of the University, which with equal propriety may be repeated as to all, Dr. Linds-

ley says:

"The moral influence of this school is not to be overlooked. Each of its teachers, from its origin to the present, has been a Christian by profession and example. They have always, by precept and by example, enforced obedience to the Divine as well as the municipal law. During the course of instruction it has been their habit to impress upon the youthful mind the virtues of honesty, fidelity, and purity. And it is not to be doubted that, when in the last day all shall meet before their Eternal Judge, many will ascribe their everlasting happiness to the influence of their teachers in this school."

More than ten thousand young men have been educated in Cumberland University, and yet the institution has not reached its semi-centennial. May we not reasonably look to its future for still greater success, not only in education, but in the moral elevation of its patrons and friends? The continued prosperity of the school and its established and well-earned reputation give assurance of a still greater influence for good.



Trustees.

ANDREW B. MARTIN, Esq., President.
Dr. A. F. CLAYWELL, Secretary.
EDWARD E. BEARD, Esq., Treasurer.
Judge WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON.
Judge BENJAMIN J. TARVER.
R. P. McCLAIN, Esq.
Rev. J. D. KIRKPATRICK.

EDWARD M. NEAL, University Treasurer. Rev. J. D. KIRKPATRICK, Financial Agent.



University Faculty.

NATHAN GREEN, LL.D., Chancellor, and Professor of Law.

S. G. BURNEY, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology.

A. H. BUCHANAN, LL.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

W. D. McLAUGHLIN, A.M., Professor of Latin and Greek.

JOHN I. D. HINDS, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science.

R. V. FOSTER, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and New Testament Greek.

EDWARD E. WEIR, A.M.,
Professor of Belles-lettres and Mental and Moral Sciences.

J. D. KIRKPATRICK, D.D., Murdock Professor of Church History.

ANDREW B. MARTIN, LL.D., Professor of Law.

W. J. GRANNIS, A.M., Principal of the Preparatory School.

HERBERT W. GRANNIS, A.M., Teacher in Preparatory School.

C. H. BELL, D.D., Professor of Homiletics and Missions.

> W. J. DARBY, D.D., Lecturer on Pastoral Work.

> J. M. HUBBERT, D.D., Lecturer on Pastoral Work.

Gatalogue of Students.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Sen., Senior Class; Jun., Junior Class; Soph., Sophomore Class; Fresh., F.eshman Class; Theo., Theology; Prep., Preparatory School; Eng., Civil Engineering.

ADAIR ROBERT FRANCIS	Boonsboro, ArkJun. Theo.
ALEXANDER, A. H	
	Harpersville, Miss Jun. Theo.
ATKINS, JOHN HENRY	
BAKER, W. J.	
	.Warrensburg, MoJun. Theo.
BARROWS, CULLINE P	
BARRY, EUGENE	
BECK, JUNIUS WELDEN	
Bell, William W	
BENNETT, WILLIAM	
	Terrell, TexasJun. Theo.
BLAIR, JAMES EDWARD	, ,
Bostick, Archie	
Bolding, Charles T	
Bone, George Andrew	
	.Larissa, TexasSen. Theo.
Bradshaw, John	
Brannum, James Walter	
Brent, Semple Edward	Lebanon, TennPrep.
Brewer, William	.Meridian, MissPrep.
Brown, John Richard	Saugo, TennPrep.
Brown, Robert	.Lebanon, TennPrep.
Brown, Harry	Lebanon, TennPrep.
Brown, Charles	Lebanon, TennPrep.
Brown, Walter Thomas	.Lascassas, TennFresh.
BURNEY, GARY DOUTHEO	Lebanon, TennLaw.
BUTLER, PIERCE MASON	.Minden, LaFresh.
Butler, Robert Edward	Fredonia, KyJun.
CALDWELL, WILLIAM J	
	.Danville, KySen. Theo.
Cameron, James Oscar	
CARTY, THOMAS LA FAYETTE	£ /
CARUTHERS, ALLEN	
CLAYTON, CHARLES K	
	Arlington, TennSen. Theo.
Cooper, T. C	
	Tubo otty, 11155

C	Chang Vine Planes Car Di
	Grape Vine, TexasSen. Theo.
Cowling, Leonidas Edwin	
Craig, Robert Forest	
Craig, John Lapsley	* 1
Cross, John Brecken	Pelham, AlaJun. Theo.
Cross, Charles Bettle	Helena, AlaSoph.
Cross, Luther B	
Davis, Felix M	
Dawson, John Anderson	
	Henderson, Mo Jun. Theo.
Dodson, Robert Elias	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Donnell, John Turner	
Drifoos, Leopold Erastus	
Drifoos, Frank	, ·
Drifoos, Harry May	Lebanon, TennLaw.
DUMAS, ALLIE WOODVILLE	Jackson, TennPrep.
EATHERLY, ROBERT LEE	,
Eddings, John William	
ELLINGTON, WILLIAM ROUSSEAU	
ELLISON, ROBERT.	
ELLMORE, LEE	
EPPS, JAMES HAWES	
ERWIN, ALEXANDER	
Fakes, Marcus Gugenheim	
Fite, Albert	
FITZGERALD, PLEASANT M	Jackson, TennFresh.
FOUNTAIN, MATTHEW EWING	Barker, TeunPrep.
Foster, J. A	Middleton, Tenn Law.
Fowlkes, Charles	Dversburg, TennPrep.
Francis, John Calvin	
	Silver Springs, TennFresh.
GARDENHIRE, SHIRLEY BAYLISS	Paloduro Texas Pren
GAUSE, MONTELL	
	Wishaw, ScotlandSen. Theo.
Goldston, John	
GRANNIS, HARRY NORVELL	the contract of the contract o
GREEN, GRAFTON	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
GREEN, JAMES H., JR	
GRIBBLE, ROBERT CANTRELL	
Grigsby, Thomas	Lebanon, TennPrep.
Halbert, Thomas	
HALE, WILLIAM B	Hartsville, TennLaw.
Halsell, James Proving	
HANNA, SAMUEL ALEXANDER	
HARDING, HALLETT	
HARMON, FRANK DANA BURNSIDE	
	Franklin, IndSen. Theo.
HENRY, STONEWALL JACKSON	
HENRY, JAMES ROBERT	Sumach, Ga Sen. Theo.

TI	n l C	т
HESTER, ALBERT SIDNEY		
HICKMAN, CHARLES		
HILL, ROBERT SIGNAL		
Hollister, Moses Kelley	Louisiana, Mo	Prep.
Holtzclaw, G. T	Chattanooga, Tenn	Law.
Howard, William E	Nashville, Tenn	Soph.
Huddleston, Stonewall Jackson	Cainsville. Tenn	Prep.
Hudson, George Gary		
HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM FLETCHER		
Jackson, Mabry Benjamin	Lebanon, Tenn	Prep.
Jennings, George		
JONES, BENJAMIN CLAY	Jonesboro, Ala	Jun.
JONES, WILLIAM HENRY		
KALLMEYER, JOHN HENRY	New Florence. Mo	Sen.
KIMBROUGH, FLAVIUS FRANKLIN	Clifton, Ala	Jun.
KIMBERLIN, JOHN, JR	Springfield, Kv	Fresh.
KING, JERVIS WILLIAMSON		
KIRKPATRICK, GEORGE BAKER	Lebanon, Tenn	Jun.
KIRKPATRICK, CURRY		
Kirkpatrick, Donnell		
KIRKPATRICK, JOHN		
KIRKPATRICK, HARRY		
Lamb, Jasper Reed	Princeton, Ky	Prep
LANIER, CHARLES A		
LANIER, WILLIAM HAMILTON		
LEE, FRANK		
Lindsley, Atkins		
Lindsley, Lawrence		
LIPSCOMB, ALBIN PROVINE		
LOGAN, SAMUEL DAVID		
Long, Morton Combes		
Longbottom, Robert Franklin	Concord Tenn	Pren
Longbottom, James Alert		
Martin, James		
Martin, Olla		
Martin, W. H.		_
Masterson, George Martin		
Mayfield, James Elliot		
McALISTER, WILLIAM MONROE		
McClelland, William Carroll		
McClelland, Theodore Columbus		
McCutcheon, William Lee		
McDaniel, Forrest		
McDonnold, Reed Lansden		
McGee, Joseph Cameron		
McGee, Joseph Cameron		
McKay, James Edward McKenzie, Stuart	Lobonon Torre	rep.
McMillan, Frank	Welter Hill Town	rep.
MICHILLAN, FRANK	waner mii, tenn	rep.

McWilliams, Ewing Lemuel		
Melton, John Franklin	Lebanon, TennPre	·p.
MENZIES, JAMES	Rio Vista, CalJur	1.
Menzies, John		
MENZIES, WILLIAM	Dyersburg, TennPre	p.
Menzies, Eugene	Dversburg, TennPre	ep.
MICOU, BENJAMIN		
MILBURN, RICHARD McCLELLAN		
MILLER, JAMES HENRY		
MILLER, JOHN HENRY		
Miller, Lash		
Miyoshi, Bunta		
MONTAGUE, EDWARD EDMONDS.		
Montgomery, Samuel H.		
Morris, Edward Everett.		
Mottley, Foster		
MOTTLEY, FOSTER. MOTTLEY, HARRIS.		
Moody, Edwin Eugene		
MURFREE, HARDY		
MURFRY, JOHN DUDLEY		
MURRAY, RODERICK		
MCRRELL, WILLIE		
Neal, Robert		
Noble, John Howel		
NORMAN, THOMAS JULIAN		A.
Orme, Isaac		
Owsley, John Samuel, Jr		
Pearson, George Wilberforce		
PENDLETON, EDGAR		
Pickens, James D	Mount Hope, AlaSoj	oh.
PHILLIPS, RUBEN THOMAS	Pleasant Hope, MoSer	i. Theo.
PLATT, JOHN M	Rochester, N. YLav	N.
PRATHER, MORTON ELLSWORTH	.Winchester, TennSer	I. Theo.
Pucket, J. E	.Powder Mills, KyLav	Λ.
Rhea, David Madison	Denison, TexasLav	W.
RICE, THOMAS BENTON	.Chilhowee, MoPro	ep.
Rickett, R. L		
RITTER, JOHN CREAMER		
Robinson, John B., Jr		
Ross, John Bennett		
Rosseau, Lovell		
RUDOLPH. ROBERT		
Rr рогри, Јонк		
Ruhm, John, Jr		
SEAT, SAMUEL MATTERSON	Laburan Tann	
SCOTT, SAMUEL MATTERSON	Troy Tony	ep.
Shannon, James.		
SHANNON, JOHN DILLARD SMITH, SAMUEL WALTER	Greenheid, JennFre	esn.
SMITH, SAMUEL WALTER	.L. anon, Tenn Pre	:р.

SMITH, HENRY FRANKLIN	Fair Mount, GaJun. Theo.
SNEED, EDWARD EVERETT	
Steel, T. A	
STEPHENS, JOHN VANT	Salem, MoSen. Theo.
Stewart, Jasper P	Brunswick, TennJun.
STRATTON, HOUSTON	
STONE, ORVILLE TRUMAN	Fremont, MissJun.
Sullivan, James Elijah	
SUTTON WILLIAM EDWARD	
TALLEY. JOHN CALVIN	Statesville, TennJun. Theo.
TALLEY, CAMPBELL HENDRIX	Bass Station, AlaSen. Theo.
TARVER, BENJAMIN J., JR	Tucker's Gap, TennFresh.
TEMPLETON, JOHN CALHOUN	
THARPE, HARVEY LEON	Macon, TennLaw.
TOLLIVER. JOHN	
TRICE, ALDERSON NORMAN	Lebanon, TennPrep.
WAGGONER, JOHN BELL	
	Gainesville, TexasJun. Theo
WALLER, NAT., JR	Selma, AlaFresh.
WATSON, WILL TAYLOR	
Wharton, Joseph	
Weeks, T. L	
Weir, Leone Lambert	Nebo, KyFresh.
Wellborn, C. B	Washington, ArkSen. Theo.
Wigginton, Thomas Albert	Fredonia, KyJun.
WILSON, SUMNER A	Chapel Hill, TennLaw.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT BONE	Hend'son's X Roads,TennJun.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS NOEL	Lebanon, Ky Sen. Theo.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM LOCH	Wolf City, TexasPrep.
WILLIAMSON, HENRY	
WRIGHT, ALFRED HUGHES	Hermitage, TennFresh.
Yokeley, Isaac N	Campbellsville, TennSen. Theo.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Rev. James William McKay, B.D., of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Bruce Grant Mitchell, of Tennessee, have satisfactorily completed the Postgraduate Course in Theology.



GENERAL SUMMARY.

Law Students	46
Freshmen	18
Sophomores	14
Juniors	20
Seniors	9
Theological Students	32
Preparatory, exclusive	78
Post-graduate Students	2
Total	910
Preparing for the Ministry.	62
rreparing for the annistry	02
SUMMARY BY STATES.	
Alabama	16
Arkansas	7
California	2
Georgia	4
Illinois'	1
Indiana	3
Indian Territory	1
Iowa	1
Kentucky	15
Louisiana,	2
Mississippi	9
Missouri	11
New York	1
Pennsylvania	1
Scotland	1
Tennessee	122
Texas	20
Virginia	1
Japan	1



Degrees Gonferred.

Bachelor of Arts-A.B.

George Andrew Bone, James Provine Halsell, John Henry Kallmeyer. Reed Lansden McDonnold, Bunta Miyoshi. Total, 5.

Bachelor of Divinity-B.D.

Winstead Paine Bone, Winstead Paine Bone, Joe Weisiger Caldwell, Thompson Ashburn Cowan, Robert Alexander Cody, James Douglass Gold, Lemuel Jefferson Hawkins, James Robert Henry, George Gary Hudson, James Alert Longbottom, Ewing Lemuel McWilliams,

James Henry Miller, John Henry Miller. John Henry Miller. Ruben Thomas Phillips, Morton Elsworth Prather, John Vant Stephens, Campbell Hendrix Talley, Charles B. Wellborn, Thomas Noel Williams, Isaac N. Yokely. Total, 19.

Bachelor of Laws-LL.B.

W. J. Baker,* James Walter Brannum, Gary D. Burney, Thomas La Fayette Carty, T. C. Cooper,* Robert Forest Craig, John Lapsley Craig, James Haws Epps, Francis Dana Burnside Harmon, Stonewall Jackson Henry, G. T. Holtzclaw,* Frank Lee.* James Elliot Mayfield, James Elliot Mayfield, Sumner A. Wilson.*
William Monroe McAlister, Total, 27.

Edgar Edmonds Montague, John Dudley Murphy, Isaac Orme, George Wilberforce Pearson, J. E. Pucket,* David Madison Rhea, R. L. Rickett, John B. Robinson,*
John J. G. Ruhm,
Samuel Andrew Scott,
Harvey Leon Tharpe, Will Taylor Watson,

Rev. Joseph B. Erwin.....Lebanon, Tenn.

SUMMARY OF DEGREES.

27	Master of Arts Doctor of Laws Doctor of Divinity	1
		_

* Degrees conferred January.

General Statements.

SCOPE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE University includes a Preparatory School, an Academic School (with prescribed courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy), an Engineering School, a Law School, and a Theological School. All these are thoroughly equipped and provided with ample means of instruction.

BOARDING.

Students are received into the best families of the town, and are thus brought under the moral influences of good society.

SUGGESTIONS TO OUR PATRONS.

If possible, every student should enter the institution on the first day of each term, and should remain to the close. No student gets the full benefit of our courses of instruction if he loses any portion of it. Minors should be directed in the selection of their boarding houses and courses of study, and should never be allowed to open accounts in the stores.

MATRICULATION.

No student will be allowed to recite before matriculating. As soon as the term has opened, and the student has selected his course of study, he will report to the University Treasurer, who will receive his fees and furnish him a receipt bearing the seal of the University. This he is to show to the professors to whom he may recite.

DEGREES.

Hereafter the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Civil Engineer, Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Divinity, will be conferred only upon students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed course in the regular way, and who are present on Commencement-day.

LECTURES.

Public evening lectures on literary and scientific subjects are delivered from time to time, at Caruthers Hall, by members of the University Faculty.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The University Library contains nearly ten thousand volumes. It is open every day except Sunday, and is free to all students.

CABINET OF MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

This includes many fine speimens, and additions are constantly being made. The friends of the University will confer a great favor by sending to the Professor of Natural Science any thing of this kind that they can secure.

The Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus is amply sufficient for the full illustration of the course.

CHURCHES, ETC.

Lebanon is well supplied with churches and Sunday-schools, and all suitable means are used to induce students to attend them regularly.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There is a live College Association, and it is a means of great good to the students of all departments of the University.

SOCIETIES.

Connected with the University are three literary societies:

The Amasagassean Society.—This society was organized in 1837, at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky. In 1842 it was transferred, with the College, to Lebanon. Motto: "Nos Palma Manet."

The Philomathean Society.—This society was organized in 1854. Motto: "Nihil Sine Labore"

The Heurethelian Society.—This society was organized in 1854. Motto: "Γνῶθε τὸν Θεόν. Γνῶθε σεαντον."

These societies all have commodious and well-furnished halls, and hold their meetings every Saturday evening during the scholastic year. They also give public exhibitions from time to time in Caruthers Hall.

COLLEGE CODE.

The laws of the University are all embraced in the motto, "Semper præsens, semper paratus."

AGENT.

Rev. J. D. Kirkpatrick is the Financial Agent. The following is an approximate estimate of the present condition of the Endowment:

Productive Endowment, Theological School	\$45,000
Productive Endowment, Academic School	25,000—70,000
Endowment not yet productive	55,000

 Besides the above, there is a large amount secured to the University in legacies which have not yet passed into the hands of the Board of Trustees.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY CABINET.

W. C McGown-Granite from Texas.

Rev. G. B. Mitchell-Columnaria from Maury County, Tenu.

H. A. Blair, M.D.—Stalagmite from Wilson County, Tenn.

Prof. A. H. Buchanan—Scorpion, Parasitic Worm, Pyrolusite, Lepidodendrids, and Ferns—all from East Tennessee.

W. S. Oldham—Fossil Fern from Knox County, Ind.

Prof. James Bryan—Fossil Shells from New Middleton, Tenn.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

From Mr. A. Murdock, of Columbus, Miss., a number of volumes belonging to the Murdock Library.

From Mrs. John M. Gaut, Nashville, Tenn., broken numbers of the Banner of Peace from 1845 to 1874, also of the Cumberland Presbyterian from 1874 to 1882; the Ladies' Pearl from 1857 to 1880, and a few copies of the Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary Mayazine.

Important additions have also been made to the Library during the year, by purchase through the fund of \$600 given by friends last year for the purpose.



Preparatory School.

TEACHERS:

WILLIAM J. GRANNIS, Principal. HERBERT W. GRANNIS, Latin and Greek.

OBJECT.

The first object of this School is to prepare students thoroughly to enter the Freshman Class in College. The teaching is thorough and practical, and calculated to develop and discipline the mental faculties and store the mind with useful knowledge. Great pains are also taken to bring into healthful activity the moral and religious faculties of the man, and to inspire a reverence for the Divine Being and his holy word. Students are taught to respect the feelings, rights, and property of others; to shun vice and follow virtue; and that their future career must depend mainly upon the principles imbibed and the habits formed in youth.

In connection with this School is a Business Department, which is intended to fit young men who cannot take a collegiate course for active business life.

GOURSE OF STUDY.

Primary-First Year.

Tuition \$10, Contingent Fee \$2, per Term.

First Term.—Swinton's First and Second Readers, Mental Arithmetic (Ray), Writing on slate and blackboard.

Second Term.—First and Second Readers, Writing, Mental Arithmetic. First Lessons in Geography.

Primary-Second Year.

Tuition \$12.50, Contingent Fee \$3, per Term.

First Term.—Third Reader (Swinton), Mental Arithmetic (Ray), Geography (Monteith), How to Talk (Powell), Spelling (Worcester), Writing.

Second Term.—Third Reader (Appleton), Mental Arithmetic (Ray), Geography (Monteith), How to Talk (Powell), Writing, Spelling.

First Year-English.

Tuition \$15, Contingent Fee \$3, per Term.

First Term.—Fourth Reader (Swinton), Comprehensive Geography (Monteith), Practical Arithmetic (Olney), How to Write (Powell), Grammar (Wells), Spelling (written and oral), Writing.

Second Term.—Fourth Reader (Appleton), Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, How to Write, Grammar, Writing, United States History (Thalheimer).

Second Year-English and Classical.

Tuition \$18, Contingent Fee \$5, per Term.

First Term.—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping (Goodman), Algebra (Olney's Introduction), Writing, Latin Grammar (Allen and Greenough), Latin Lessons (Jones).

Second Term.—English Grammar, Arithmetic (Olney), Bookkeeping, Algebra, Writing, Physiology (Hutchinson), Latin Grammar, Latin Lessons.

Third Year-English and Classical.

Tuition \$20, Contingent Fee \$5, per Term.

First Term.—Physiology, Arithmetic, Complete Algebra (Olney), Physical Geography (Maury), Cæsar, Greek Grammar (Goodwin), Greek Lessons.

Second Term.—Algebra, Arithmetic, Astronomy (Lockyer), Natural Philosophy (Avery), Virgil (Searing), Xenophon's Anabasis.

BUSINESS COURSE.

This embraces the following: Thorough drill in opening and closing books, both by single and double entry; Banking and Commission Business, with method of keeping the books; Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Lectures on the Nature of Contracts, Negotiable Paper, Partnerships, Commercial Correspondence, Notes, Drafts, Bill-making, Averaging Accounts, Exchange (Foreign and Domestic), Stock Company Organization, Dividends, Stock Ledger, Shipping, Manufacturing, etc.

For this Course the tuition fee is \$20 and the contingent fee \$5.

Academic Ochool.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

FACULTY:

NATHAN GREEN, LL.D., Chancellor.

A. H. BUCHANAN, Mathematics.

W. D. McLAUGHLIN, Latin and Greek.

J. I. D. HINDS, Natural Science and Chemistry.

E. E. WIER, Belles-lettres, Mental and Moral Science.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE was established at Princeton, Ky., in 1827. It continued in operation, under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, until 1842. In consequence of a debt which it had incurred, and which was seriously impeding its progress, the General Assembly resolved to withdraw its patronage and give it to Cumberland University, which was located at Lebanon, Tenn., and was opened in September, 1842. Its Faculty for that year was: F. R. Cossitt, D.D., President; the Rev. C. G. McPherson, Professor of Mathematics; and the Rev. T. C. Anderson (afterward D.D.), Professor of Languages. Dr. Anderson, however, did not enter upon his duties until September, 1843; and at that time N. Lawrence Lindsley was added to the Faculty. The University was chartered in 1844. The school grew in favor and was unusually prosperous until the war caused it to suspend. After the war this department was reorganized, and its facilities have been increased from year to year. Many illustrious names are found among its alumni. The method of instruction is daily examination, drill, and lecture, all combined, and thus the greatest thoroughness is attained. The course of study is very comprehensive, and the text-books used are of the highest grade.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must be prepared for examination in the following text-books and subjects, or their equivalents:

Latin Grammar (Andrews and Stoddard, Harkness, or Allen and Greenough), Casar (three books). Virgil's Eneid. Greek Grammar (Crosby, Hadley, or Goodwin). Greek Lessons (Crosby), Xenophon's Anabasis, Ancient Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, English Grammar, Modern Geography.

Candidates for admission to either of the higher classes must be prepared for examination upon the course of study for all the

lower classes.

Students leaving before the end of any term will be required to stand an examination upon the portion of the course which they have missed before they can enter their class again.

DEGREES.

When a student has completed the prescribed course in any of the Schools given below, he may, if he desires, receive a certificate of graduation from the same.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) is conferred upon students who have completed the course of study in Schools I., II., III., IV., and V. For detailed course, see page 21.

The degree of Bachelor of Science (B.S.) is conferred upon students who complete the same Schools, with the exception of Greek and the Sophomore English.

The degree of Civil Engineer (C.E.) is conferred upon students who complete the course in Schools I., IV., and VI.

The degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) is conferred upon those who complete the Post-graduate Course I.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is conferred upon those who meet the requirements of Post-graduate Course II.

Fee for Certificate of Graduation	00
Diploma Fee 5 (00
Fee for the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., each 30 (00

COURSE OF STUDY.

I-SCHOOL OF ENGLISH.

PROF. WEIR.

Time required for completion when prosecuted alone, one year; when prosecuted with reference to B.S. and A.B. degrees, three and four years respectively. The following is an outline of what is taught in this School:

1. History.

Outlines of Ancient and Modern History. Those wishing to pursue a more extended course in history, and desiring to obtain a certificate of proficiency, will be required to undergo an examination on a course of reading previously assigned.

2. English Language and Literature.

This comprises:

- (a) English Grammar—Historical and Phonetic Elements in the English Language; Orthographical, Etymological, Syntactical, and Poetic Forms of the English Language.
- (b) Rhetoric—Lectures on Rhetorical Forms, General Characteristics of Style, and Eloquence; Invention.
- (c) English Literature—Beginning with the formative periods of the English Language and Literature, and extending to the present time, including American Literature.
- (d) Anglo-Saxon.

3. Political Economy and International Law.

Political Economy—Its two leading divisions, Production and Consumption, and its two subordinate divisions, Distribution and Exchange.

4. LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

This embraces:

- (a) Logic—Logic of Conception, or the Term; Logic of Judgment, or the Proposition; Logic of Reasoning, or the Syllogism; Logic of Construction, or the System.
- (b) Christian Ethics, Theoretical and Practical.
- (c) Metaphysics.
- (d) History of Philosophy.
- (e) Evidences of Christianity.

5. Elocution.

The course in Elocution will embrace Vocal Culture, Delivery, Readings and Recitals. It can be completed in five months. Those entering this course will be charged a fee of \$10.

Text-books:

For Freshman Class—Anderson's New General History, Fowler's English Grammar, and Hill's Rhetoric.

For Sophomore Class—Blair's Rhetoric and Carpenter's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

For Junior Class—Gregory's Logic, Wayland's Political Economy, and Gregory's Ethics.

For Senior Class—Sir William Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, Fisher's Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief, and Schwegler's History of Philosophy.

The following course in Reading was taken by the class in Literature during the year just closed:

Prose—Emerson's Heroism and Love, Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies, Irving's Alhambra and Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Hawthorne's Twice-told Tales, Pride's Highways of Literature, and some of Bacon's Essays.

Poetry—Hamlet, Lady of the Lake, Wandering Jew, Pope's Essay on Man, Cotter's Saturday Night, Paradise Lost, Enoch Arden, Poe's Raven, and Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

II.-SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFS. McLaughlin and Hinds.

This School embraces the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages. Only the French and German are required of candidates for the Academic degrees.

The course will include a thorough drill in the grammars and the reading of classic literature. Particular attention is given to pronunciation, and daily exercise is required in writing, translating, and speaking the languages.

Text-books.—Sawyer's German Grammar, Worman's First Book in German, and selections from the best classic German writers: Fasquelle's French Grammar and selections from classic French writers.

III.-SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

PROF. McLaughlin.

The time required for the completion of this course, with reference to the B.S. and A.B. degrees, is three and four years respect-

ively. A careful and systematic study of the principles of the languages and of their literature, based mainly on Quintilian's review of the best Latin and Greek writers, is required. The dependence of the English language upon the Latin and Greek will receive constant attention in the class-room. The course of reading is designed to embrace, as far as practicable, the best authors in every department of literature known to the ancients.

1. Latin.—Text-books: Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Sallust's Jugurthine War, Horace's Odes, Epodes, and Ars Poetica, and portions of the Satires and Epistles, Livy, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Pliny's Letters, and Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar,

and Bojesen's Roman Antiquities.

2. Greek.—Text-books: Homer's Iliad, Herodotus, Lysias, Xenophon's Memorabilia, Demosthenes de Corona, Thucydides, Funeral Oration of Pericles, Euripides, Sophocles, and Plato's Phædo, Goodwin's or Crosby's Greek Grammar, and Bojesen's Grecian Antiquities.

3. Sanskrit.—Members of the Senior Class desiring to prosecute studies in the direction of Comparative Philosophy will be carried through an elementary course in Sanskrit.

IV.-SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Prof. Hinds.

In this School the sciences are arranged as follows:

1. Chemistry.—The course of instruction includes Descriptive and Experimental Chemistry, Theoretical Chemistry, Stoichiometry, Qualitative, Quantitative, Volumetric, and Organic Analysis, and Assaying. (Analytic Chemistry is optional.)

2. Mineralogy.—In this course are taught Crystallography, De-

scriptive and Determinative Mineralogy, and Lithology.

3. Geology.—This course includes Physiographic, Stratigraphic, Dynamic, and Historical Geology, Economic Geology, Paleontology, Cosmogony, and the relation of Science to Religion.

4. Biology.—This course embraces General Biology, Descriptive and Systematic Zoology, Comparative Zoology, Human Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic Botany, Analysis and Descriptions of Plants, and Cryptogamic Botany.

Text-books.—For the Junior Class: Barker's Chemistry, Remsen's Organic Chemistry, Dana's Mineralogy, Wood's Botany, and

Bessey's Botany.

For the Senior Class: Packard's or Holder's Zoology, Martin's Physiology, and Le Conte's Geology.

Reference-books. — Gray's Botany, Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Chemistry, Packard's Geology, and Dana's Geology.

V. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS.

Prof. Buchanan.

The course of instruction is as follows:

1.—Pure Mathematics.

Algebra.—Literal Arithmetic: Fractional and Negative Exponents, Fractions, Factoring, Powers and Roots, Calculus of Radicals and Imaginary Quantities. The Equation: Simple and Quadratic Equations, with short methods of their solution, Proportion, Progression, and Variation.

Advanced Algebra.—Intermediate Co-efficients, Theory of Equations, Sturm's Theorem, and Horner's Method.

Geometry.—Plain and solid exercises in Geometric Invention, Application of Algebra to Geometry, and Elementary Modern Geometry.

Analytic Geometry.—Construction of Plane Loci from their Equations, Determination of Equations of Plane Loci in rectilinear co-ordinates, such as the right line, conics, and higher curves, Tracing, Ratification, and Quadrature of Curves, and Volumes of Solids of Revolution, and Geometry of Three Dimensions.

Surveying.—Common Land Surveying, Leveling, Topography, Railroad and Mining Surveying, with field practice in each.

Trigonometry.—Plane and Spherical, Angular Analysis, with applications to plane triangles, Napier's and Bowditch's rules applied to spherical triangles.

Calculus.—Algebraic and Transcendental Functions, Maxima and Minima, the Theory of Logarithms, and Definite Integrals, with a few applications.

II.—Physics.

Force, Energy, and Motion; Laws of Falling Bodies, Pendulum, Balance, Hydrostatics, Specific Gravity, Barometer and how to use it, and Pumps; Laws of Heat, Thermometers and how to use them, Hygrometry, Calorimetry, and Thermo-Dynamics; Electricity and Magnetism, Statical and Dynamical, with their units and laws of action: Acoustics and Optics, Theory of Music, Doctrine of Modulations, Optical Instruments, Wave Theory of Light, Interference and Polarization of Light.

III.—ASTRONOMY.

Physical, Spherical, and Practical Astronomy; Theory of Instruments, Methods of Observing and Computing Time, Latitude, Longitude, Eclipses, and Occultations.

Method of Least Squares.—(Manuscript Notes.)

Special students desiring to pursue a higher course than the above may receive assistance in Quarternions (Hardy), Higher Algebra (Salmon), Elliptic Functions (Cayley), Analytical Mechanics (Bartlett), and Dynamics (Routh).

Text-books.—Freshmen: Olney's Algebra and Chauvenet's Geometry. Sophomores: Davies's Surveying, Chauvenet's Trigonometry, Newcomb's Analytic Geometry. Juniors: Taylor's Calculus. Seniors: Daniell's Physics and Bartlett's Astronomy.

Books of Reference.—Wells's Algebra, Hill's Geometry, Gillespie's Surveying, Wentworth's Trigonometry. Williamson's Calculus, Gage's Physics, Thompson and Tate's Natural Philosophy, Airy's Acoustics, Parkinson's Optics, Routh's Dynamics, Cumming's Electricity, Chauvenet's Astronomy, Newcomb's Eclipses, Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions, Merriman's Least Squares.

VI.-SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

PROF. BUCHANAN.

The course of instruction embraces:

- 1. Civil Engineering.
- 2. Mining Engineering.
- 3. Architecture and Design.
- 4. Geodesy and Topography.

The following three years' course is required of candidates for the degree of Civil Engineer.

Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Trigonometry, General Geometry, Calculus, Physics, and Astronomy.—Same as in the School of Mathematics.

Descriptive Geometry.—Stereoscopic views of the solutions of the principal problems; construction in India ink of all problems, isometric projections, and plane projection drawings.

Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.—Problems constructed in India ink.

Road Engineering.—From Reconnaissance to Construction.

Railroad Alignment.—Every problem performed in the field; Setting out Work, Computations of Earthwork, and Drawing Plans and Profiles.

Drawing .- Map and Topographical, with contours and hachures;

Ornamentation and Lettering. (Sample Topography from United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports.)

Mechanics of Engineering.—Construction of Machines and Machine Drawing, Slide-Valve and Link Motion, Air, Water, and Steam Motors.

Civil Engineering.—Materials and Structures, Theory of Strains, Stability and Strength of Wood and Iron Girders, Bridges, Roofs, and Arches. Masonry: Retaining Walls, Foundations, Tunnels, etc.; Analytical and Graphical Methods of Deducing Stresses.

Stereotomy.—Carpentry and Stone-cutting.

Geodesy.—Figure Adjustment of Geodetic Surveys, and Computations for Latitude, Longitude, Altitude, and Azimuth of Triangulation points and lines.

Text-books and Books of Reference (in addition to those embraced in the School of Mathematics).—Church's Descriptive Geometry, and Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; Watson's Descriptive Geometry, Leroy's Stereotomy, Jopling's Isometric Perspective, Gillespie, Cleeman, and Vose on Road Engineering; Wheeler's Civil Engineering, Warren's Drawing, Shunk's Field Engineering, Wiesbach's Mechanics of Engineering, Rankin's Civil Engineering, Green's Roof Trusses, Auchincloss's Link and Valve Motion, Stoney on Theory of Strains, Merrill's Iron Truss Bridges, Clark's Geodesy, Merriman's Least Squares, and Professional Papers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Reports.

GEODETIC SURVEY OF TENNESSEE.

Professor Buchanan is in charge of the Geodetic Survey of Tennessee, under the direction of the United States Coast Survey, and spends the time not required for his college duties in this work. The instruments are furnished to him by the Government and are the best to be had, and the work done is the most accurate possible. Through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Professor Buchanan is permitted to use these instruments in his class instruction. Thus unusual facilities are afforded students in the line for observing the practical operations of Astronomy and Geodesy.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

I.—Master of Arts—A.M.

Mental Philosophy.—Hamilton, Kant, Porter, Aristotle, Hegel, Lotze, Hickok.

Logic.—Hamilton, Aristotle, Mill.

Ethics.—The Bible, Seneca, Jouffroy.

Evidences of Christianity.—Lardner, Chalmers, Butler.

Two of the authors on each of the above subjects required.

Mathematics.—Descriptive Geometry, Newcomb's Analytic Geometry, Calculus (Todhunter or Williamson), Routh's Dynamics, Bartlett's Mechanics, Astronomy (Chauvenet, Newcomb), Merriman's Least Squares, Muir's Determinants.

Natural Science.—Proficiency in any branch.

Classics.—Eclogues, Georgies, Ars Poetica, Oration of Milo, Isocrates, Livy, Philology, or one modern language mastered.

Graduates of any respectable university or college will be received as candidates for this degree.

Candidates must sustain written examinations upon the studies required, and submit theses upon such subjects as the Faculty may select, before they will be advanced to the degree of Master of Arts.

II.—DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—PH.D.

The candidate for this degree must be a graduate of some institution of learning, or must have received a degree in some of the learned professions. In addition to this, he will be required to pursue thoroughly one of the courses given below, to satisfy the Faculty on examination that he has made special proficiency therein, and to present an approved dissertation showing original research. A good knowledge of Greek, Latin, German, and French will be required in all cases, unless, for satisfactory reasons, the candidate be excused by the Faculty.

1. Philology.—English, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, German, French, and Anglo-Saxon languages—their philological relation to one

another and to the Indo-European family in general.

- 2. Philosophy.—Metaphysics, Scottish Philosophy; the Modern, German, French, English, and American Schools of Philosophy; History of Philosophy; Ethics, Politics, Theory of Government, Sociology, Constitutional Law, Principles of Law, and International Law.
- 3. Mathematics and Physics.—Determinants, Least Squares, Analytic and Synthetic Mechanics, Quarternions (Hardy), Descriptive and Analytical Geometry, Calculus; Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; Geometry of Three Dimensions, Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Astronomy, Geodesy, Meteorology, Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity.
- 4. Chemistry.—Chemistry: Inorganic, Organic, Physiological, and Agricultural; Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, Blowpipe Analysis, Metallurgy, Assaying, Chemical Technology, Spectroscopy, Drawing.

- 5. Natural History and Botany.—Biology, Zoology, recent and fossil; Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology; Histology, Embryology, Botany, recent and fossil; Microscopy, Microscopic Animals and Plants, Physiology.
- 6. Geology and Mineralogy.—Geology: Lithological, Cosmical, Physiographic, Historic, and Dynamic; Economic Geology, Paleontology, Mineralogy, Crystallography, Chemistry of Minerals, Blow-pipe Analysis of Minerals, Metallurgy, Drawing and Sketching.

The fee for the degree of A.M. and Ph.D., each, is \$30.

Professor Buchanan will teach the Mathematics of the above two courses, by correspondence, at \$8 per month.

EXPENSES FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Classical and Scientific—Freshman and Sophomore	
Engineering—Freshman and Sophomore	35 00
Engineering—Junior and Senior. Elocution.	10 00
Practical Astronomy and Higher Surveying, each.	$50 \ 00$
Contingent Fee for all students	2 00
Boarding with private families (\$3.50 per week)	

It is thus seen that the total necessary expenses of Academic students, exclusive of books, clothing, and washing, need not exceed \$100 per term of twenty weeks, and may be reduced to \$70, if the student boards in a club.

Students entering within three weeks of the opening are charged for the full term.

Candidates for the ministry are exempt from tuition, but are required to pay all other fees. If they shall ever voluntarily abandon the ministry, or shall not connect themselves with some department of Church work, they will be required to remit to the Treasurer the full amount of tuition fees, according to the regular charges.

REQUIRED STUDIES AND RECITATIONS.

The following table presents the required studies and recitation hours of students looking to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Those studying for the degree of Bachelor of Science omit the Greek, the Sophomore English, and a portion of the Junior Mathematics. Otherwise, the studies and hours of recitation are the same, except that the Scientific Seniors recite a portion of their Mathematics at 12 o'clock or in the afternoon.

12.	11 (0 12.	10 to 11.	9 to 10.	8 to 9.	Hours.
Senior Scientific.	FRESHMAN CLASS. First Term.—Algebra. Second Term—Algebra, one month; Greek: Antigone. Second Term.—I Second Term.— (Second Term.— Natura boorum. (Set. Seniors read	First Term.—Geometry (last two books), Surveying. Second Term.—Trigonometry, An-Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Stein Commencery (last two benestlenes de Corona. Second Term.—Trigonometry, An-Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Stein Commencery (last two benestlenes de Corona. Second Term.—Actin: Tacitus. Second Term.—Greitus. Second Term.—Return.—Greitus. Second Term.—Return.—Greitus. Second Term.—Return.—Greitus. Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Second Term.—Return.—Greitus. Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus.	Junior Class. Pirst Term.—Analytical Geometry, Pirst Term.—Latin: Hora onetry of Three Dimensions, Second Term.—Dit. and Int. Calcu.—Second Term.—Dit. and Int. Calcu.—Greek: Agenorabilia, Herodotus, Us, Higher Algebra.	SENIOR CLASS. First Term. — Mechanics, Heat, Sound, Light, Electricity. Second Term. — Astronomy, Theoretical and Practical.	Prof. Buchanan.
Preshman Class, French.	SENIOR CLASS. First Term.—Latin: Quintilian. Greek: Antigone. Second Term.—Latin: Greek: Plato. Saturn Beorum. Greek: Plato. (Sci. Seniors read the Latin.)	Junior Class. Pirst Term.—Latin: Livy. Greek: Demosthenes de Corona. Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Greek: Alcestis, Thucydides, Oration of Perides. (Sei. Fresh, read the Latin.)	JUNIOR CLASS. First Term.—Analytical decometry, arabola, Ellipse, Hyperbola, and Ge-Greek: Lysins, Memorabilia. Hora ee. second Term.—Dif. and Int. Calen-Greek: Memorabilia, Herodotas. Second Term.—Latin: Horace. second Term.—Latin: Horace. (Sei. Juniors read the Latin.)	FRESHMAN CLASS. First Term.—Latin: Sallust, Jugurtha. Greek: Homor's Had. Second Term.—Latin: Cicero's Orations. Greek: Homer's Had. (Sci. Fresh. read the Latin.)	Prof. McLaughlin.
	Sopnomore Class. First Term.—Bair's Rhetoric. First Term.—English Literature. Chemistry. Second Term.—English Literature.	Sophomore Glass. First Term.—Geometry (last two locks), Surveying. Second Term.—Trigonometry, An—Second Term.—Latin: Tacitus. Second Term.—Trigonometry, An—Greek: Aleestis, Thucydides, Oration and Christian Belief. Signor Glass. Signor Glass	FRESHMAN CLASS. First Term.—History. Second Term—Grammar, Rhetoric Systematic, and Comparative. Second Term.—Physiology a ology.	First Term.—Latin: Sallust, Jungurtha. Greek: Homer's Hiad. Second Term.—Latin: Cicero's Orations. Greek: Homer's Hiad. (Sci. Fresh. read the Latin.) First Term.—Logic, Political Economy, Second Term.—Political Economy,	Prof. Weir.
Sophomore Class, German.	DUNIOR CLASS. Pirst Term. — Chemistry, Organie Chemistry. Second Term. — Mineralogy. Botany: Cryptagrmic Botany.		Serior Class. Pirst Term.—Zoology: Descriptive, Systematic, and Comparative. Second Term.—Physiology and Geology.		Prof. Hinds.

Theological Ochool.

FOUNDED 1853.

FACULTY:

NATHAN GREEN, LL.D., Chancellor.

S. G. BURNEY, D.D., Systematic Theology.

J. D. KIRKPATRICK, D.D., Historical Theology.

R. V. FOSTER, D.D., Exegetical Theology.

C. H. BELL, D.D., Homiletics and Missions.

LECTURERS:

W. J. DARBY, D.D., Pastoral Work.

J. M. HUBBERT, D.D., Pastoral Work.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

THE Theological School of the University was founded in 1853. During the first twenty-five years of its existence Dr. Beard was the principal, and during much of the time the only instructor. He did a good work for the Church—a work which cannot be valued too highly. Hundreds of young men preparing for the ministry received their education, in part or entirely, from him. In 1877 the School was reorganized. The Faculty was increased by the addition of two regular professors and two lecturers. course of study was at the same time extended so as to include two years instead of one, as heretofore. In 1881 Dr. Beard died. Dr. Burney was then transferred to the Chair of Systematic Theology. Professor Kirkpatrick was called to give instruction in the branches heretofore in the hands of Dr. Burney. The number of students in the School has been steadily increasing since the reorganization nine years ago, and we are encouraged to believe that there is a useful and bright future before it.

GOURSE OF STUDY.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Hebrew Grammar, Exercises in Reading and Translating, Old Testament History, Systematic Theology, Biblical Geography and Antiquities, Canonics, Inspiration of the Bible, Historic Origin of the Bible.

Second Term.—Hebrew Grammar and Scriptures, Special Introduction to the Pentateuch and Historical Books, Greek Gospels, Special Introduction to the Gospels, New Testament History, Natural Theology, Systematic Theology, Psychology, Christian Ethics, Apologetics, International Law and Constitution of the United States.*

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Hebrew Grammar, Hebrew Poetry, Messianic Hebrew (begun), Old Testament Theology, Special Introduction to the Prophets, The Pauline Epistles, History and Principles of Interpretation, Christian Antiquities and Church History, Practical Theology.

Second Term.—Hebrew Grammar, Messianic Hebrew and Special Introduction to the Prophets (continued), Greek Epistles and Special Introduction to the Epistles (continued), History of Christian Doctrines and Creeds, New Testament Theology, Church History, Greenleaf on Evidence.*

Dr. Burney will also deliver lectures to the classes on Confession of Faith and Church Polity.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The following more explicit statements will convey a clearer idea as to what is actually taught in the Theological School:

I.—EXEGETICAL THEOLOGY.

Under this head the origin, authorship, language, history, character, exposition, and doctrines of the Sacred Scriptures are studied. It includes: 1. General and Special Introduction, under which are placed Sacred Philology, Isagogics, Canonics, Sacred Criticism, and Hermeneutics. 2. Practical exercises in Exegesis, founded on the rules and principles established by Hermeneutics. In these exercises the student is required to study the grammatical,

^{*}Recited with the Law Classes to the Law Professors,

logical, rhetorical, and historical peculiarities of the passages assigned, and to observe in every case, so far as practicable, the rule that Scripture is the best interpreter of Scripture. 3. Biblical Theology, or the doctrines of the Old and New Testaments, studied according to their progressive development, and the various forms under which they appear. It includes Messianic Prophecy, or Christ in the Old Testament—both in its narrower and broader senses.

II.—HISTORICAL THEOLOGY.

Under this head are included: 1. Biblical antiquities, or the study of the various customs, manners, social and political institutions, etc., of the ancient Bible Nations. This is essential to a thorough and intelligent understanding of many parts of the Scriptures. 2. Christian antiquities, or the domestic, social, and civil life, etc., of the early Christians. 3. History of Christian Doctrine. 4. Church History.

III.—Systematic Theology.

This branch of Theological Science, as taught here, occupies itself with the investigation and systematic development of Christian doctrines, some of which are peculiar to Cumberland Presbyterians, others being confessed by the Christian world as a whole. They are presented, for the most part, didactically and polemically, the historical discussion of them being referred to the department of Historical Theology. The plan pursued is substantially that given in Dr. Beard's published lectures. The logical basis of Systematic Theology is laid by the instruction given in Exegetical Theology, though this must necessarily, to a certain extent, be anticipated, and the two be pursued simultaneously.

IV.—PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.

Or, 1. The ground, origin, extent, aim, and nature of the various offices of the Church, especially of the Ministry of the Gospel.

2. The nature, character, material, form, and delivery of the sermon.

3. Sacred worship, or the principles regulating the public service of the congregation.

4. The paster in relation to his flock and to the world.

5. Christian Missions.

6. Apologetics and Christian Ethics.

TEXT-BOOKS AND REFERENCES.

Barrow's Biblical Geography and Antiquities, Bissell's Historie Origin of the Bible (including also Canonics), Rawlinson's Ancient Religions, Gaussen on Inspiration, Hodge's Church Polity, Miller

and Ladd on the same, Prof. Kirkpatrick's written lectures on the same, Murphy's Pastoral Theology, Van Oosterzee's Practical Theology, Mosheim's Church History, Dr. Burney's Lectures on Psychology and Ethics, and recent Apologetics; Janet's Final Causes, Diman's Theism, Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World, Dr. Beard's and Dr. Burney's Lectures on Systematic Theology, Phelps's Theory of Preaching, Shedd's History of Christian Doctrine, Dr. Burney's Lectures on Symbolics, or Comparative Theology and Confession of Faith; Green's Elementary and Larger Hebrew Grammars, Hahn's Hebrew Bible (or any other Hebrew Bible), Ochler's Old Testament Theology, Kurtz's Sacred History, Smith's Old Testament History, Glovy's Introduction to Pauline Epistles, Gesenius's or Furst's Hebrew Lexicon, Greek Testament (Tischendorf's latest edition or Wescott and Hort's preferred), Robinson's New Testament Greek Lexicon, Terry's Hermeneutics. Prof. Foster's Lectures, Van Oosterzee's New Testament Theology.

EXPENSES.

Board, per term, in club, including everything, about\$6 Contingent fee (payable at the beginning of the term) Matriculation fee (payable at the opening of the term) Books, per term, about	5 (00 00
70-4-1	20 1	-

The matriculation fee is not paid by candidates for the ministry in the Academic classes.

Board in private families, \$3.50 a week, including meals, room, and fuel.

Hereafter all students who room in Divinity Hall will be required to board in the club, and but one club will be allowed in the building.

NOTICE.

- 1. The matriculation fee of five dollars and contingent fee of five dollars are required to be paid at the opening of each term by students entering the theological classes
- 2. No student will be permitted to graduate who shall be absent from more than ten recitations during any term, unless he shall pass, satisfactorily to the Faculty, a rigid examination on the parts missed.
- 3. No student shall be received as a member of the Senior Class unless he shall first pass satisfactorily a rigid examination on the branches pursued during the previous terms of the course.
 - 4. No under-graduate from another theological seminary will

be admitted to any class unless he furnish a satisfactory written testimonial from said seminary.

5. The above four requirements will be rigidly enforced. The true interests of the institution and the true interests of the students obviously require that they should be. Let the student make up his mind before entering the school as to whether he is willing to submit to them; then there will afterward be no occasion for him to debate them. The student enters the school to study and to be taught, in order that he may the more efficiently fulfill his functions as a Christian minister. The Faculty will earnestly co-operate with him in this endeavor.

POST-GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL GOURSE.

This course consists in the preparation of written dissertations equal in length to not less than fifteen foolscap pages, based on original studies, as follows:

I.—HISTORICAL AND DOCTRINAL.

Dissertation on Apostolic Church History.
 The Persecutions.
 The General Polity, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Early Church.
 The Doctrines of the Early Church.
 Early Schisms.
 Seets and Heresies to the time of the Reformation.
 Origin, History, and Influence of Monasticism.
 Scholasticism.
 Mysticism.
 Charity in the Early Church.
 Sketch of the Greek and other Oriental Churches.
 Modern Ecclesiastical Sects.

II.—HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL.

1. Manuscripts of the Old Testament and Printed Hebrew Editions. 2. The Hebrew Text of the Old Testament; its Conditions, etc. 3. The Ancient Versions of the Old Testament. 4. The Modern Versions. 5. Same topics under New Testament. 6. Theories of the Pentateuch: its Composition, Date, etc.

III.—HISTORICAL AND EXEGETICAL.

Exegetical Theology of the Jews.
 Of the Early Fathers.
 Of the Middle Ages.
 Of the Reformation Period.
 Of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.
 Humanism.

IV.—BIBLICAL THEOLOGY.

1. An Essay in Old Testament Theology. 2. In New Testament Theology. 3. The Cardinal Doctrines of the Old Testament. 4. Doctrinal Omissions in the Old Testament. 5. The Relation of the Two Testaments. 6. The Theology of the Jews previous to and at the time of our Savior. 7. The Distinctive Features of the Teachings of Christ, as Presented in the Synoptics. 8. As Presented in the Gospel of John. 9. The Distinctive Features of the Theology of the Apostles Paul, Peter, James, and John, as presented in the Acts and Epistles.

V.—PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.

1. The Minister in the Pulpit. 2. Out of the Pulpit. 3. An Essay on Missions.

VI.—COMPARATIVE THEOLOGY.

1. Cumberland Presbyterian Theology as Compared with other Systems—(a) The Divine Sovereignty, and Providence; (b) The Atonement; (c) Salvation; (d) The Holy Spirit.

VII.—BIBLICAL PHILOLOGY.

The student must be able to translate Biblical Greek, Hebrew, the Aramaic of the Bible and the Targums, and at least one other cognate language.

VIII.—PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

1. The Doctrine of Being. 2. Analysis of the Human Mind, and the relation of its several faculties to each other. 3. The Scriptural Idea of Man (Dichotomy, Trichotomy). 4. The Relation of Psychology and Theology to each other.

Of the eight courses here presented, the candidate for the Post-graduate Certificate must complete at least six courses. Nos. vi., vii., and viii. he must in no case omit. Of the remaining five courses he may choose the three he prefers.



baw ochool.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

PROFESSORS:

NATHAN GREEN. ANDREW B. MARTIN.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

This Department of the University was created on the 9th day of January, 1847; or, to be more accurate, on that day the Board of Trustees took the first step, by resolution, looking to the establishment of a Law School. At various subsequent sittings of the Board the plan of organization was perfected, and in the month of October, 1847, the first term opened, with one professor and seven students. Judge Abraham Carnthers was the professor. He resigned his seat upon the bench of the State to accept the position of first teacher of law in this school. His name has passed into history as one of the ablest judges who ever presided in the courts of the State. His opening address attracted wide attention, being copied and commented upon in many of the legal publications throughout the country. He assailed and utterly discarded the old system of lectures adopted in professional schools, and insisted that the science of law should be taught like any other science-like mathematics, like chemistry.

The school was at once a success. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, there were one hundred and eighty law students in attendance. Judge N. Green, father of the present Chancellor of the University, and then one of the Supreme Judges of the State, was called to assist Judge Caruthers in the conduct of the school in 1852. He resigned his position on the bench to do so. Shortly thereafter N. Green, jr., the present Chancellor, was elected a professor, the prosperity of the school requiring the services of three instructors. These three gentlemen continued as the Faculty of this department until the breaking ont of the civil war in 1861. Judge Abraham Caruthers died during the war. Judge N. Green, sr., survived the war, and assisted his son (N. Green, jr.) in the

revival of the school, but died, at an advanced age and full of honors, in 1866. He was succeeded that year by the Hon. Henry Cooper, and two years thereafter, Judge Cooper having resigned, Judge Robert L. Caruthers, who was for many years on the Supreme bench of the State, was elected to fill the vacancy. He resigned in 1881, and died in October, 1882. In 1878 it became necessary to select a third-professor, and Andrew B. Martin was duly elected to that position.

The success of this school, from its origin to the present, has been unparalleled by any other similar institution. Fully two thousand young men have here received instruction in the law, and of this number there are preserved and published in the last general catalogue the names of more than one thousand who have graduated from its walls. They are scattered throughout the entire country, at the bar and on the bench. They are present in both houses of the United States Congress, and wherever they may be found it may be said the systematic training received here and exhibited in successful careers is giving prestige to their alma mater.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

It is only by exerting the energies of his own mind that a student can qualify himself for the bar. Any plan which would propose to make a lawyer of him without his doing the hard work for himself would be idle and visionary. The virtue of any plan of instruction must consist of two things:

1. That it cause the student to work, or, in other words, to study diligently.

To accomplish this we give the student a portion of the text as a lesson every day, and examine him on it the next day. He is required to answer questions upon the lessons thus assigned in the presence of the whole class. If he has any spirit in him—any pride of character—this will insure the closest application of which he is capable. Neither the old plan of studying in lawyers' offices, nor the other old law-school plan of teaching by lectures, have any thing in them to secure application. The student is brought to no daily examination to test his proficiency. There is not the presence of a large class in which he has to take rank, either high or low. All that is calculated to stimulate him to constant, laborious application is wanting in both these plans. We suppose no young man would from choice adopt the office plan as the best mode of acquiring a knowledge of law, and yet the law-school lecture system is no better. The law is in the text-book.

The professor can no more make the law than the student himself. Every subject upon which a lecture could be given has been exhausted by the ablest professors, and printed in books after the most careful revision by the authors. We would regard it as an imposition on students, and as presumptuous on our part, to pretend that we could improve upon Kent, Story, Greenleaf, Parsons, and others, who have given to the public, in printed form, and acceptable to all, lectures on every branch of the law. We therefore think it better for the student to occupy his time in learning, with our assistance, what others have written, than in learning from any thing we could write. If our mode of teaching is more difficult to us, it is much more profitable to the student.

2. The plan should not only be calculated to make a student work, but it ought to so guide him and direct him as to make him work to the greatest advantage.

A man may work very hard, but still so unwisely that he will accomplish no valuable object. It is equally so with the farmer, the mechanic, and the law student. The student ought to have such a course of study assigned to him, and be conducted through it in such a way as that he will understand at the end of his pupilage the greatest amount of pure, living, American law, and will know best how to apply it in practice.

The duty of the professor in this school is to conduct the daily examination of students upon the lessons assigned them; to direct their minds to what is most important in the text-books; to teach them what is and what is not settled; to correct the errors into which they may fall; to dispel the darkness that hangs upon many passages—this is necessary every day, and at every step of their progress.

MOOT COURTS.

The law is a vast science, and a very difficult one, and the student needs every possible facility to enable him, by the most arduous labor, to comprehend its leading elementary principles. But this is not all he has to do. He has to learn how to apply these principles in practice. This is the art of his profession, and he can only learn it by practice. It is as necessary a preparation for assuming the responsibilities of a lawyer as the learning of the science. If he learns it at the bar, it is at the expense of his client; if he learns it in the school, it is at his own expense.

The advantage of the Moot Court system is, that it not only indoctrinates a student in the elementary principles of law involved in his cases, but also in the law of remedies. It trains him also to the discussion of facts, and to the exercise of that tact which is so important in real practice.

Practice in Moot Courts forms a part of the plan of instruction. Every student is required to bring suits in the forms adapted to all our courts, and conduct them to final hearing. The professors act as judges, and the students act as attorneys, jurors, clerks, and sheriffs.

__@Course of Study.

This has been selected with care from the best works of the best American authors. It begins with the mere rudiments, and extends to every department of law and equity which may be of any practical benefit in this country, and is designed to prepare the student for an immediate entrance into the active duties of his profession.

FOR THE JUNIOR CLASS.

History of a Law Suit (by Judge Abraham Caruthers, who wrote the book expressly for this school), Kent's Commentaries (Vols. I., II., III.), Field on Corporations, May on Insurance, Greenleaf's Evidence (Vol. I.), and Stephens's Pleading.

FOR THE SENIOR CLASS.

Kent's Commentaries (Vol. IV.), Barton's Suit in Equity. Story's Equity Jurisdrudence, Parsons on Contracts, and Bishop's Criminal Law.

This course may be completed in ten months, each class requiring a term of five months' study. Students entering either the Junior or Senior Class may begin in September or January. As only ten months are required, students will be expected to enter promptly at the beginning of each term.

Those who read the Junior course privately, and apply for admission to the Senior Class with a view to graduation, will be subjected to a rigid examination. If it is approved by the Faculty, the candidates will take their places in the Senior Class on the same footing as other members. It is most earnestly urged, however, upon all who possibly can, that they enter the Junior Class. Failing to do so, they miss much of the practice and drilling in elements and in forms taught in that class every term. A license

to practice and a diploma will be given to all who are graduated. No previous reading of law, or any special literary qualifications, will be required to enter the school.

Books for the course may be bought in Lebanon at the prices stated under the head of Expenses, which is less than publisher's rates; or if the student should prefer not to purchase, the books for either class can be rented from booksellers in Lebanon for \$12.50, to be paid in each at the beginning of the term.

It must be remembered that the books used in this school are the regular text-books of the profession, and will always be needed in practice, and when once bought will last a life-time.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee for term of five months (in advance)	
Contingent fee (in advance)	
Boarding in families, per week\$3 00 to	4 - 00
Boarding in clubs, per month	
Books of Junior Class.	45 00
Books of Senior Class	45 00
Washing and lights, per session\$8 00 to	10 00
Diploma fee (for Seniors)	5 00

All graduates are invited to remain another year to review free of charge.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Graduates of this or any other law-school, having a regular course equivalent to that taught here, may enter as candidates for the degree of Master of Laws.

The following works will be used: Washburn on Real Property, Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, Jarmon on Wills, Benjamin on Sales, and Desty's Federal Procedure.

This course consists of ten volumes, which contain, in the aggregate, about six thousand pages. It may be accomplished in one term of five months. Students may enter at the beginning of the fall or spring terms, and will be required to pay the same contingent fee, tuition, and diploma fee, as in the case of students of the regular course. They will also have all the advantages of moot courts, drillings, etc., that others have, and be subject to the same laws of the University. It is thought that many of our own and the graduates of other law-schools have the time and the means necessary to accomplish this course, and the Faculty feel sure it would greatly strengthen them in a knowledge of the law if they could be induced to take it.



